

Commercial



Advertiser.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 6101.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHAMBER IN NEED OF TIME

Men of Commerce
Name Sanitary
Committee.

TO INVESTIGATE
FEDERAL POWERS

Will Discuss With Board of Health
and Quarantine Officer What
is Needed.

THREE members of the Chamber of Commerce will make a thorough investigation of the conditions here, before that body will commit itself to any plan for the sanitation of the city under national control. This was decided at a meeting of the chamber, pursuant to a special call. The meeting was only fairly attended, but the sentiment was practically unanimous.

When it was found that a quorum of the members of the chamber were in the room over Castle & Cooke's office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, F. A. Schaefer moved that a committee be named to investigate the sanitary conditions of the city, and this was agreed to without a dissent. The call was read and as well the resolution of the Merchants' Association. When this had been done the meeting was ready for action and the conservative sentiment which had been crystallizing during the wait for the call to order, took form.

Mr. Schaefer moved, and John Ena seconded the motion, that a committee of three, of which the chairman of the meeting should be the presiding officer, should be appointed by the chair, to confer with the Board of Health, and the federal quarantine officer, as to what can be done, and to report upon it at an early meeting. In putting the motion the chairman called attention to the importance of the resolution and asked for a full expression of opinion of the members upon the subject.

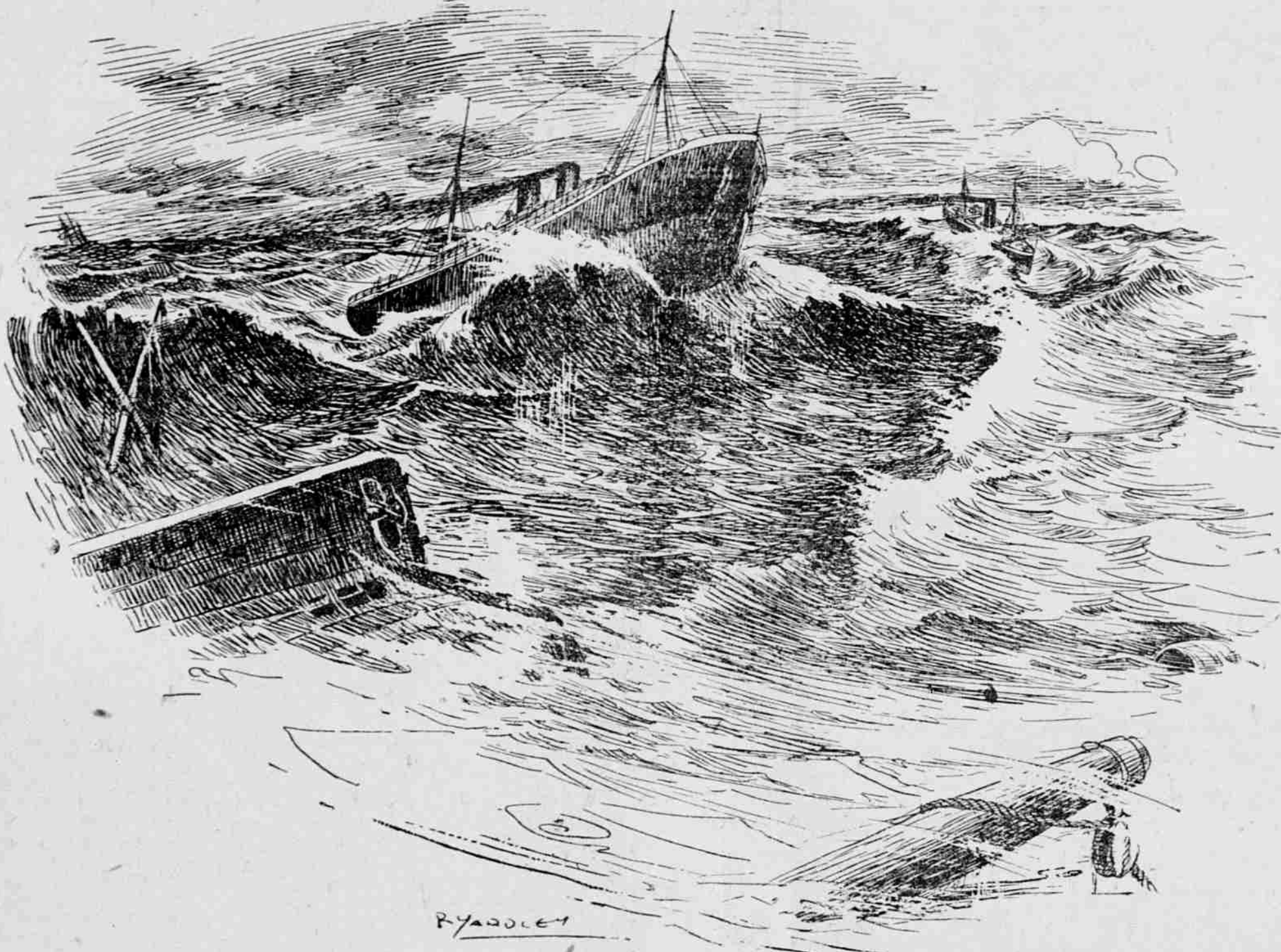
F. J. Lowrie rose first and said that the proposed action did not seem to him the proper one in the premises, although it was the usual form taken by the chamber when a matter came up, and action usually was thus delayed until the emergency was passed. There might be a difference of opinion as to the matter, he said, if there was any doubt in the minds of the members as to the state of affairs in the city. The conditions which exist, he said, were very well known, and while there might be a question as to the propriety of bringing up the subject, now that it had been brought up, the could be nothing done but to meet the problem squarely.

The sending of a request to the Federal authorities, he said, was in no way a commitment of the chamber to any course of action, and it should be forwarded and the case made as strong as possible. The matter had come to the front and there was nothing to do but make the best of it, and do all possible to carry it through.

J. B. Atherton said that the question which was in his mind was as to possible results of action by the bodies. He said it was a question whether or not the mercantile bodies were not undertaking to do something which even the Federal authorities could not do. To him it seemed that a bill in Congress would be necessary, and in this event it would be wise to know just what should be done in the entire matter. The committee would ascertain just what was to be the result of the action, and just what was needed to recommend and provide for in such bill. "If the matter must go to Congress," he said, "it would be better that we put our hands in our pockets and pay all the expense, rather than have any advertisement made of the necessity which is alleged to exist. While there had been reports of alleged existence of plague here, such action as is proposed would make these rumors fact."

G. W. Smith, of the committee of the Merchants' Association, said that the Federal quarantine service acted without any reference to Congress. There was a fund from which the money was drawn for such things, and the chief of the service was always competent to act in the matter. Objection had been made, he said, to any action at this time and the point raised was that of publicity. There are now, he said, reports made by the quarantine officer and these were quoted in Washington and the people who sent them out gave flaming headlines, telling that plague was epidemic here, and that there was great danger from the prevalence of it. All of this, he said, came from the bulletins which were sent on by Dr. Cofer

LIFE ON THE MILD PACIFIC



FOURTH DISTRICT WILL NOMINATE

Call Issued for the Convention
Which Will Name
Man.

Chairman J. H. Boyd, of the Fourth district Republican committee, has received from the chairman and secretary of the Territorial committee, a letter in pursuance of the motion adopted at the meeting of that body February 2d, directing the Fourth district committee to get together and nominate a candidate for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. F. Cushman.

The call will be issued very soon for the district convention, and the fight for the nomination is as yet an open one. The only candidate so far mentioned has declined absolutely to permit the use of his name and there is no one who seems to be in the hunt for the place. There was made at the meeting of the Territorial committee a fight against any nomination whatever, but this was overruled and the convention ordered, and a clause annexed to the platform, reaffirming the adherence to the need for municipal government.

The question of a candidate probably will come up at the meeting of the Home Rule executive committee on Thursday evening. When Prince Cupid declined the nomination the matter was left in abeyance until the proclamation should issue and the time seems ripe for the decision. There is a belief that the Prince will reconsider his determination.

to the quarantine service, bulletins which must be forwarded. W. M. Giffard said that his information just received from a reliable source was just the opposite to that of Mr. Smith, and that there could be used no money without action by Congress. He therefore thought the action proposed was wise and would result in the greatest good. If the committee was appointed it would ascertain just what was to be done and have it accomplished.

John Ena said that in regard to the state of affairs here, he had been informed that the cases reported last week were the only ones within twenty-six days of the last previous one, and that the members of the Board of Health were at work, trying to find out just what was to be done, and doing all that was possible to stamp out the sporadic cases. He understood that Dr. Cofer agreed with the course of the local officials. He said the conditions were much better than had been published and he thought the motion was the most satisfactory that could be proposed.

The motion passed with only two or three negative votes and the chairman appointed Messrs. F. A. Schaefer and F. J. Lowrie to act with him on the committee.

When the meeting adjourned the committee left in the hands of the chairman, Mr. Atherton, the making of appointments for a special meeting with Dr. Cofer.

CUNNING THE MIND-READER GIVES A SUCCESSFUL TEST

YESTERDAY afternoon a crowd saw the successful trial of mental telepathy by Cunning, the magician, who, blindfolded, drove a span of horses furiously over a course previously driven over by a committee chosen from amongst the onlookers. People gathered on King street near Fort at 3 o'clock and patiently waited until the street was almost blocked when the magician stepped into a surrey and invited the crowd to choose a committee of six, four of whom were to drive over a course and hide an object at the end of the route, the other two to remain and blindfold him. After making phrenological examinations of several persons who were called out by the crowd, the following committee was selected: W. F. England, John Wise, W. B. Dodds, H. Mieth, Charles Wilson and F. Livingston. The latter two blindfolded Cunning and the first four drove away in quest of a suitable hiding place for a large pocket knife.

Cunning carried out his promise to equal the feat of Washington Bishop as performed here many years ago. The committee announced themselves and were perfectly satisfied with the praise of Cunning. John Wise and W. F. England say that they are positive of the genuineness of the experiment, and watched each member of the party narrowly to see that no communication was made.

With a complete rest last night the magician is in condition to give his regular performance at the opera house tonight. Cunning has gotten over his nervousness of the first night and the stage effects are now in perfect working order.

AFFAIRS OF THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC TANGLED UP

THERE was trouble at the office and composing rooms of the Paradise of the Pacific Company yesterday, and before the day was over the keys had passed from Manager Langton to E. A. Mott-Smith, one of the members of a committee appointed recently by the stockholders of the Austin Publishing Company to take over the affairs of that concern. The closing up of the offices is due to the directors and stockholders of the Austin Publishing Company, or the Paradise of the Pacific Company, desiring to straighten financial affairs and begin anew. It is claimed that the books have not been properly kept, and that they are in an almost hopeless tangle. Manager Langton, on the other hand, claims that the books have been expertly by one of the best accountants in the city, and that his report was not accepted by the directors or stockholders, who insisted on having the accounts experted by a man of their own choosing. Manager Langton also says that the company is indebted to him about \$3,000 for balance of salary for two years due, for which he made a request upon the stockholders, which they ignored. He further states that he fought against giving up the possession of the office because of his counter claim, and that he acted throughout on the advice of his attorney, Mr. Russell. Eminent counsel has also been retained by the latter, and it is yet believed that negotiations will be made whereby a

clear understanding will be reached by both sides, which will permit the company to go ahead as before.

The statement of the directors' and stockholders' side of the case is as follows: The directors in examining the books several months ago, found they were in a hopeless condition, and a meeting was called, at which Mr. Langton was asked to resign, which he refused to do. A meeting of the stockholders was then had, which was held on Friday of last week. At this meeting Mr. Langton was present, but was unable to furnish a satisfactory financial statement. E. A. Mott-Smith and Mark Robinson were appointed a committee to take over the offices, and they retained Andrews, Peters & Andrade as counsel. Mr. Langton was notified to vacate, but again refused. Yesterday Mr. Mott-Smith, A. E. Cunha, Lorin Andrews, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Policeman Apana visited the offices to take possession at all hazards. Mr. Mott-Smith and Mr. Langton parleyed for some time, the result being the transfer of the keys to the former. The doors were then locked.

Mr. Langton stated last evening that he had lifted a load of debt from the company placed upon it by Franklin Austin, cleared off debt arising from money borrowed, and put the company on a paying basis. He believes, however, that an amicable result will be reached.

The withdrawal of the government troops at Barranquilla to reinforce Panama caused an uprising among the liberals and an attempt to capture the town. The insurgents were however repulsed and driven to the mountains.

STENOGRAPHERS HAVE TROUBLES

Divorce Case Before Humphreys
Which Required a Male
Court Reporter.

The assignment of court stenographers was the cause of more trouble in the judiciary building yesterday. Judge Humphreys' plan of filling offices with women is not entirely productive of the best results, and several times recently both clients and attorneys have been put to considerable inconvenience by the new fad. Naturally there are often cases in which the evidence is not exactly fit for the ears of ladies, and several times continuances were made necessary because there has been no male stenographer available. Colonel Jones and Miss De Cew have been acting since the removal of Dan Case and until the recent appointment temporarily of Miss Neumann.

Yesterday, when the Kahilima divorce case was called up before Humphreys, Attorney McClanahan suggested that in view of some of the testimony to be offered it would perhaps be better to have a male stenographer to report the proceedings. He suggested that perhaps Col. Jones might be temporarily assigned to take the case, and when it was learned that the latter was busy on the Hamakua case in Judge Robinson's court, Mr. Case was suggested. It appears that in view of the fact that there has been an appropriation for only two stenographers, Judge Robinson informed attorneys in cases set for trial that they would have to agree upon a stenographer to be paid by the litigants, and Mr. Kinney brought in Mr. Case to take down the proceedings. In the meantime Judge Humphreys decided that the law allowed him to appoint a special stenographer in emergencies to be paid out of "expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts," and so Mr. Case's services were not required yesterday.

Judge Humphreys in reply to Mr. McClanahan stated that he would be willing to have Col. Jones take testimony, but did not intend to permit Mr. Case to appear in his court, having been removed by him. Judge Robinson, however, refused to give up Jones, as the case is an important one, and the testimony consists largely of Hawaiian names and phrases. Then it was decided by Judge Humphreys that Miss De Cew would have to hear the divorce case, and she was called into the court room, from which she had been excluded previously.

Later in the afternoon Judge Humphreys made an order assigning Colonel Jones to Judge Robinson's court for the term, which will leave him Miss De Cew and Miss Neumann for Judge Gear.

Frank C. Andrews, vice president of the City Savings Bank, and a prominent citizen of Detroit, is under arrest charged with the embezzlement of over a million dollars of the bank's funds. The bank has been closed and Andrews has turned over all his property to the directors, who hope to pay the depositors in full. Stock gambling is given as the reason for the embezzlement.

AN EXPERT ON RICE IN HONOLULU

President of Rice
Association
Talks.

HAS BEEN ON
TOUR OF ORIENT

He is a Special Commissioner of
the Department of
Agriculture.

S A. Knapp, LL. D., special commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture and President of the Rice Association of America with headquarters for the latter of Lake Charles, Louisiana, arrived from the Orient Sunday evening on the Coptic. He is now at the Hawaiian hotel and will remain in the islands for a few weeks to observe agriculture. Mr. Knapp is one of the two "world-travelers" of the Agricultural Department, his special function being to visit foreign countries to note the best plant and tree growths, ascertaining whether they will bear transplanting or cultivation in other climates, and reporting thereon fully to Washington. When he finds a specially fine article of food produced in a foreign country he sends samples to the department. He keeps the Secretary fully informed as to the state of the foreign markets, what openings there are for American trade, and what is best for importing from these countries. During his stay here he will see the sugar and coffee plantations, small gardens and rice fields. At the end of that time he may form an opinion as to what foreign plants and vegetables may grow well here and will make an effort to have these introduced for trial.

Mr. Knapp is especially interested in rice culture, and much of his time in traveling is spent in rice-producing countries. He is just now returning from a thorough investigation of rice-growing in India, Burmah, China, Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements and Ceylon, and has valuable data on the subject which may possibly mean the saving of millions of dollars to the United States or the enrichment of its rice producers to the same extent. As the head of the Rice Growing Association, Mr. Knapp was authorized last year to establish the famous Rice Kitchen at the Pan-American Exposition, where 30 different methods of preparing rice for the table were shown to the visiting public. Patrons were given an opportunity to partake of the staple food of Oriental countries in many forms.

"The reason for establishing this kitchen," said Mr. Knapp yesterday, "was to demonstrate in just how many ways rice could be used as a food. Rice culture in the United States has reached such proportions that if it keeps on growing the supply will soon be largely above the demand. In order that rice may be more generally used as a food, we thought we would show how good it is. The kitchen became a fad and we could not supply the demand for the meals. So much rice was eaten there and in the city, that the sales in Buffalo were doubled. For instance, if a family has turkey, the stuffing could be of rice, and so on.

"Rice as a sole food is perhaps not of the value of wheat, but when used in connection with other foods, rice is equal, if not superior, to wheat, all things considered. In the first place, when properly cooked, it digests in one hour, while most cereals require from two and one-half to three and one-half hours. A weak digestion could be fed on rice and be built up, and a strong digestion would be greatly aided. Rice is particularly valuable when used with beef. The latter contains too much nitrogen when used as a sole food, but with rice the nitrogenous effects are largely nullified. Rice is an excellent food for a tropical country. It can be kept for a long time, and is readily prepared.

"I compare the human body to a locomotive. The latter must have good fuel to make good steam, otherwise it is constantly out of repair. In my opinion, rice is the best fuel for the body, for it is even tempered and produces energy, which takes the place of the steam in the locomotive. You put fats under a boiler and they splutter, flare up and down, do not distribute heat evenly, and the boiler is often ruined.

"Rice is lacking only in frame-building materials. It answers for energy, but lacks in properties for building up the system. But that repair material is found in abundance in the leaves of vegetables, plants—garden leaves contain an excess of it. The tops of vegetables contain more nitrogen

(Continued on Page 5.)